

# The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

No. 22.

## Business Directory.

### QU'APPELLE.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**  
G. S. Davidson, Proprietor.  
**LELAND HOUSE,**  
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.  
**S. H. CASWELL,**  
General Merchant.  
**J. P. BEAUCHAMP,**  
General Merchant.  
**G. H. V. BULYEA,**  
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.  
**W. M. BRYDON,**  
Chemist and Druggist.  
**C. E. CULLEN,**  
Real Estate Agent.  
**HARTLEY GIBBORNE,**  
District Superintendent of Government Telegraphs.  
**JAMES WEIDMAN,**  
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.  
**A. J. BAKER,**  
Immigration Agent.  
**G. W. ROBERTS,**  
Meteorologist.  
**P. E. DURST,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller.  
**W. H. BELL,**  
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausages, etc.  
**A. MCKENZIE,**  
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.  
**J. G. MCKENZIE,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
**J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,**  
Harness and Saddlery.  
**S. H. COLLINS,**  
Boots and Shoes.  
**D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.,**  
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.  
**J. A. COWAN,**  
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.  
**H. A. AXFORD,**  
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfits always on hand.  
**A. C. PATERSON,**  
Forwarder & Agent.  
**THOMSON & NELSON,**  
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.  
**J. H. MACCAUL,**  
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.  
**A. HOLLINGSHEAD,**  
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.  
**J. B. ROBINSON,**  
Contractor, Builder, etc.  
**J. BURGHALL & SONS,**  
Builders & Contractors.  
**LEESON & SCOTT,**  
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.  
**R. JOHNSTON,**  
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.  
**W. G. VICARS,**  
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.  
**J. DOOLITTLE,**  
Dealer in Bricks.  
**J. McEWEN,**  
General Blacksmith.  
**FRANK MARWOOD,**  
General Blacksmith.  
**J. C. PRICE,**  
Carriage and Wagon Maker.  
**CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,**  
Leslie Gordon, Agent.  
**E. WISMER,**  
Furnish. Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.  
**J. R. BUNN,**  
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stone-work, etc.  
**E. J. WEIDMAN,**  
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.  
**W. SYME REDPATH,**  
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
AND INSURANCE AGENT.  
Box 42  
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.  
**J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,**  
DENTAL SURGEON.  
QU'APPELLE.  
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.  
**W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,**  
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND  
CIVIL ENGINEER.  
QU'APPELLE STATION.  
**G. S. DAVIDSON,**  
LANDLORD ATTORNEY  
For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Qu'Appelle Office.  
QU'APPELLE.

**LESLIE GORDON,**  
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,  
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.  
Agent for Canada North West and Co.  
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.  
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.  
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

**R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,**  
LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Advocate for North West Territories,  
Solicitor, &c.  
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.  
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

### REGINA.

**DAWSON, ROLE & Co.,**  
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

**SINTALUTA**  
**Best Wheat Market**  
**ON THE LINE.**

**C. G. BOOTHE,**  
DEALER IN

**Dry Goods, Groceries,**  
**CLOTHING,**

**Boots and Shoes,**  
**HARDWARE**

**Crockery, Glassware, etc.**

**POST OFFICE STORE**

**BRICK FOR SALE**  
IN ANY QUANTITY  
AT THE

**Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.**  
**J. DOOLITTLE.**

**J. B. ROBINSON**  
**Contractor, Builder,**

ETC., ETC.

**QU'APPELLE.**

All Work in my Line will Receive  
Careful Attention.

**J. Burghall & Sons,**  
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS  
P. O. Box 469, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually at-  
tended to.  
*Estimates Free.*

Designs furnished or Drafts made when  
Required.

**NEW BAKERY**

**A. McKenzie,**  
QU'APPELLE.

**BREAD! FRUITS!**  
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,  
Constantly on hand.  
Birthday and Bride's Cakes  
A SPECIALTY.

## The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress  
by our own correspondents.

### INDIAN HEAD.

—Mr. Jas. Harvey has already  
sown ninety acres of wheat.

—Rev. Mr. Ferry, of Indian  
Head, left on No. 1 last night for  
Broadview.

—Seeding operations are suspen-  
ded for a few days owing to a wet  
winter putting in an appearance.

—Mr. Jas. Harrop arrived from  
Ontario a few days ago with a car  
load of stock. He intends putting  
in a large crop on the Bell farm for  
himself this year.

—Mr. Jas. Pollock, of this place,  
got severely hurt by his team of  
broncos running away. He was de-  
voured for some time. Glad to hear  
he is now recovering.

—Messrs. J. P. Dill and Robt.  
McGee, of Wobesley, were in town  
a few days ago. Mr. John Sloan,  
of Moosomin, is also in town. Mrs.  
Sloan will follow in a few days.

### WHITEWOOD.

—The tide of immigration has  
steadily set in, every week bringing  
quite a number of families.

—Forty-four persons (immigrants)  
arrived here on Saturday's express,  
and proceeded to Esterhazy colony.

—Mr. Seagrave's brother arrived  
from Montreal on Saturday last,  
and intends to settle down near his  
brother.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Knowler  
and Mr. Higginbottom are expected  
back from the old country early  
next month.

—Game is now coming in flocks,  
and the nimrods may be heard with  
their freshly cleaned matchlocks;  
"and still its only March."

—Seeding is now in full swing,  
and some of the farmers have all  
their wheat sown. There will be a  
very large acreage under crop this  
year.

—Business in town is getting  
quite brisk again. The stores are  
filled with a big trade, and all of them  
have a very fine display of spring  
goods.

### LANGENBURG.

—Mr. Oscar Nixon is putting a  
house up in Churchbridge for Mr.  
Elen.

—My item lately concerning the  
burning of Mr. Riddle's stable was  
an error.

—Prairie fires have been raging,  
but have done no serious damage as  
far as ascertained.

—The number of acres under cul-  
tivation here this year will be large-  
ly in excess of last.

—Mr. Henry Bothe sowed winter  
wheat and rye last fall, brought  
from Germany, which he says looks  
well.

—Seeding begun here about the  
20th inst., but is delayed some now  
by light frosts. Wild geese were  
seen flying over here at the same  
date, and ducks on the 24th.

—Mr. W. H. Bradshaw who re-  
sides near the M-trial colony, sub-  
scribed \$75 towards the cheese fac-  
tory here offered in that colony.  
He has fifty-five head of cattle,  
nearly all thoroughbreds and  
grades; thirty horses, a good lum-  
ber stable, with yard of same material  
(a rare sight in this part of the  
country); a well finished and fur-  
nished house, etc. He intends add-  
ing largely to the number of his  
milk cows if the contemplated cheese  
factory is put in operation.

### CARLYLE.

—A meeting of the Liberal Con-  
servative party was held at Carlyle  
on the 17th inst., for the purpose of  
organization. Mr. G. H. Knowling  
having been voted the chair, stated  
the object of the meeting and called  
on those present desirous of becom-  
ing members of the association to  
come forward and subscribe their  
names. The following officers were  
duly elected: President, Wm. Wig-  
gins; 1st vice, G. H. Knowling;  
2nd vice, W. D. Kirby; sec-treas.,  
P. McLellan. The president, on  
taking the chair, thanked the mem-  
bers for the honor bestowed on him.  
He dwelt for some time on their be-  
ing unity in the ranks, and showed  
that the result would be for the  
welfare of the district. He advocated  
the immediate extension and opera-  
tion of the C. P. R. S. W. R. R. to  
the coal fields. Mr. Knowling was  
the next speaker, and in his remarks  
alluded to the expiration of the  
company's charter, and recommend-  
ed terms on which it should be re-  
newed. W. D. Kirby endorsed the  
president's and 1st vice's views.  
Mr. Searrow said that fifty miles  
should have been built in 1887,  
and the road completed this season.  
He condemned the Government for  
not forcing the company to comply  
with the terms of their charter. A  
committee was appointed to lay the  
matter before the Minister of Jus-  
tice, their report to embody the re-  
solutions adopted at the meeting. On  
motion the meeting adjourned, to  
meet again at the call of the presi-  
dent or secretary-treasurer.

### SALTCOATS.

—Mr. Anson Healey, head agent  
for the Massey Co., is here for a few  
days.

—A number of immigrants ar-  
rived yesterday's express for this  
locality.

—Mr. William McGillivray has  
almost completed his photograph  
gallery, and is waiting the arrival of  
stock and instruments.

—The weather is very fine, and  
seeding is still going on. Mr. F. H.  
Brydges was noticed amongst the  
arrivals by train yesterday.

—Constables McFarlane and For-  
rester, N. W. M. P., are to be moved  
from here to Yorkton, for a time, to  
keep the denizens of that burg in  
order.

—Mr. Anderson has the school  
house so far completed that Divine  
service has already been held there,  
and school is to be opened by Mr.  
Cummings to-day.

—Postmaster Walley received a  
telegram a few days ago from the  
post-office department saying that a  
money order office would be opened  
here about the first of the month.

—The first assessment roll is com-  
pleted and open for inspection. The  
total amount of assessable property  
in Saltcoats school district amounts  
to over \$60,000, not a bad showing  
for only seven months' growth.

—A petition to have the Remin-  
ton lands office located at Saltcoats  
this year, also one praying for the  
building of a jail and court house  
here, is being circulated and largely  
signed by the residents of this and  
surrounding districts.

—Contractor Farr II has finished  
the Massey Co. warehouse and office  
and left for home to-day. The Mas-  
sey Co. now have one of the finest  
and most convenient warehouses in  
the Territories, but at the present  
rate they will have little use for it,  
for the machinery seems to go out  
as fast as they receive it.

### A GREAT SUFFERER.

That person who is afflicted with  
rheumatism is greatly to be pitied  
if they cannot get Haggard's Yellow  
Ox. This remedy is a certain cure  
not only for rheumatism but for all  
external aches and internal pains.

### EDMONTON.

—Thomas Henderson has lost  
one of his three hives of bees; the  
one brought up from Ontario last  
summer and parent of the other  
two. The queen had died and the  
swarm dwindled away. There was  
about 25 lbs. of honey in the hive  
when opened.

—Fresh eggs are abundant at 25  
cents a dozen, and fresh butter is  
plentiful at 40 cents a pound. Hay  
is abundant, in very little demand,  
and is worth about \$8 a ton. The  
recent fires have decreased the sup-  
ply and may increase the demand  
and price.

## Correspondence.

### QUERIES.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir: Can you or any of your  
subscribers inform me who is the  
responsible party at the Govern-  
ment offices for the sending out of  
copies of the Revised Ordinances to  
magistrates? The ordinances took  
effect on the 1st day of March and  
the 2nd of April has now arrived  
without their being received. Is it  
the clerk of the Assembly or the  
Queen's printer? The ordinance  
relating to births, marriages and  
deaths, crime into operation on 1st  
April and up to now no information  
can be obtained as to officials under  
the same. A registrar general has  
been appointed and was to nomi-  
nate District Registrars in each elec-  
toral division and supply them with  
requisite forms. Have these ap-  
pointments been made and if not  
why not? Who are the Queen's  
Printer and Registrar General? I sur-  
e the Clerk of the Council should  
look after them and see their duties  
performed.

Yours obediently,  
INQUIRER.

### TOWN WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The Progress:

It is not very long since our  
ratepayers drew long faces at the  
high rate struck in payment of town  
tanks for prevention of fire. Should  
a fire break out to-morrow there is  
scarcely enough water in the tank  
opposite Mr. Bulyea's to drown a  
copper out of his hole. Whose  
duty is it to see that these tanks  
are filled and kept filled? It would  
create a furor if for example the  
livery stable should catch fire and  
no water near to put it out. A  
word to the wise, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Rev. J. W. Spurling, in the Syd-  
denham street Methodist church,  
said the Canadians were "poor, broken-  
backed cripples," if they sub-  
mitted to the conduct of their rep-  
resentatives in parliament on the  
Jesuit question. "It was humiliat-  
ing to see both parties out of breath  
from running after Roman Catho-  
lics."

Despatches from Samoa state that  
the American men-of-war Trenton,  
Vandalia and Nipisic and the Ger-  
man men-of-war Adler, Olga and  
Elen were driven on a reef during  
a violent storm and totally wrecked.  
Of the American crews, four officers  
and 46 men were drowned, and of  
the German crews, nine officers and  
87 men lost their lives. The Brit-  
ish man-of-war Calliope captain  
saw the storm coming and steamed  
out of the harbor into the open sea  
and avoided the storm.

### A BOON AND A BLESSING.

A boon and a blessing to mankind  
is Haggard's Yellow Ox, the great  
pain destroyer and healing remedy  
for internal and external use. Yellow  
Ox cures all aches and pains, rheu-  
matism, lame back, sore throat, stom-  
ach aches, cramps, contracted cords and  
lancens. Precure it of your drug-  
gist.

# A Wonderful Story! Colonel Quaritch

By the Famous Novelist,  
**H. RIDER HAGGARD.**

(CONTINUED.)

Meanwhile Edward Cossey and Mr. Quest, who were walking toward them and had separated, Mr. Quest going to the right across the lawn to pick up a glove which had dropped upon the grass, while Edward Cossey slowly sauntered toward them. When he was about nine paces off he halted, and, stooping a little, looked abstractedly at a white Japanese chrysanthemum which was still in bloom. Mrs. Quest turned, as the colonel thought, to put the gun back against the wall. He would have offered to take from her, but at the moment both his hands were occupied in extracting one of the "painters" from a snipe. The next thing that he was aware of was, without explanation, followed by an exclamation or rather a cry from Mrs. Quest. He dropped the snipe and looked up, just in time to see the gun, which had leaped from her hands with the result, strike against the wall of the house and fall to the ground. Instantly, whether by instinct or by chance he never knew, he glanced toward the place where Edward Cossey was standing, and saw that his face was streaming with blood, and that his right arm hung helplessly by his side. Even as he looked, he saw him put his unjured hand to his head and, without a word or sound, sink down on the gravel path.



For a second there was silence.

For a second there was silence, and the blood smears from the gun hung heavily upon the damp autumn air. In the midst of it stood Belle Quest like one transfixed, her lips set, her blue eyes open as if guilt—upon her pallid face.

All this he saw in a flash, and then ran to the bleeding heap upon the gravel.

He reached it almost simultaneously with Mr. Quest, and together they turned the body over. But still Belle stood there enveloped in the heavy smoke.

Presently, however, her traces left her, and she ran up, flung herself upon her knees, and looked at her former lover, whose face and head were now a mass of blood.

"He is dead!" she wailed; "he is dead, and I have killed him! Oh, Edward! Edward! I have killed him!"

Mr. Quest turned on her savagely, so savagely that one might almost have thought that he feared lest in her agony she should say something further.

"Stop that," he said, seizing her arm, "and go for the doctor for his poor dead he will soon come to life."

With an effort she rose, put her hand to her forehead, and then ran back down the garden and through the little door.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

HAROLD TAKES THE NEWS.

Mr. Quest and Harold, here the bleeding man, whether he was senseless or dead they knew not, into the house and laid him on the sofa. Then, having dispatched a servant to seek a second doctor in case the one already gone for was out, they set to work to cut the clothes from his neck and arm, and do what they could, and that was little enough, to ward staunching the bleeding. It soon, however, became evident that Cossey had only the outside portion of the charge of No. 7—that is to say, that he had been struck by about a hundred pellets out of the three hundred or so which would go to the primary stage and an eighth of an inch.

His wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in.

"How did it happen?" asked Mr. Quest presently, as he hopped up the streaming blood.

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"It was an accident," groaned the colonel. "My wife was looking at my new gun. I had told her that it was loaded, and that she must be careful, and I thought she had put it down. The next thing that I heard was her report. It was my cursed fault for I had the cartridge in."

"Ah," said Mr. Quest, "who always thought that she understood guns. It is a shocking accident."

Just then one of the doctors came running up the lawn carrying a box of instruments, and followed by Belle Quest, and in another minute was at work. He was a quick and skilful surgeon, and having announced that the patient was not dead, at once set to work to tie up the ends of the smaller arteries in the throat, which had been pierced, and the larger which Edward Cossey was rapidly bleeding to death. By the time that this was done the other doctor, an older man, put in an appearance, and together they made a rapid examination of the injuries.

Belle stood by holding a basin of water. She did not speak, and on her face was that same fixed look of horror which Harold had observed after the discharge of the gun. When the examination was finished, the two doctors whispered together for a few seconds.

"Will he live?" asked Mr. Quest.

"We cannot say," answered the older doctor. "We do not think it probable that he will. It will depend upon the extent of the injuries, and whether or not they have extended to the spine. If he does live he will probably be paralyzed to some extent, and he will certainly lose the bearing of the right ear."

When she heard this Belle sunk down upon a chair overwheeled, and then the two doctors, assisted by Harold, set to work to carry Edward Cossey into another room which had been rapidly prepared, leaving Mr. Quest alone with his wife.

He came and stood in front of her and looked her in the face, and then languidly.

"Upon my word," he said, "we men are bad enough, but you women bent us in wickedness."

"What do you mean?" she said, faintly.

"I mean that you are a murderer, Belle," he said, solemnly. "And you are a bungler, too. You could not hold the gun straight."

"I deny it," she said, "the gun went off."

"Yes," he said, "you are wise to make no admissions; they might be used in evidence against you. Let me counsel you to make no admissions. But now look here, I suppose that this man will have to be in this house until he recovers or dies, and that you will help to nurse him. Well, I will have none of your marionette work going on here. Do you hear me? You are not to complete at leisure what you have begun in haste."

"What do you take me for?" she asked, with some return of spirit; "do you think I will nurse a wounded man?"

"I do not know," he answered, with a shrug, "and as for what I take you for, I take you for a woman whose passion has made her mad, and he turned and left the room."

When they had left Edward Cossey, dead or alive—and he looked more like death than life—up to the room prepared for him, the colonel, seeing that he could be of no further use, left him with a view of going at once to the castle.

On his way out he looked into the drawing room and there was Mrs. Quest, still sitting on the chair and gazing blankly before her. Putting her hand to her forehead, she said, "Mrs. Quest," he said, kindly, "they hope that he will live."

She made no answer.

"It is an awful accident, but I can almost sympathize with you for I like the cartridges in the gun. Anyhow, God will be done."

"God's will!" she said, looking up, and then once more related to silence.

He turned to go, when suddenly she rose and caught him by the arm.

"Will he die?" she said, almost fiercely.

"Tell me what you think—not what the doctors say—you have seen lots of wounded men, and know better than they do. Tell me the truth."

"I cannot say," he answered, shaking his head.

Apparently she interpreted his answer as a lie. At any rate she covered her face with her hands.

"What would you do, Col. Quaritch, if you had killed the only thing you loved in the world?" she asked, presently.

"What would I say?—I am of my kind. Leave me and go and tell Ida, it will be good news to her."

Accordingly, having picked up his gun from the spot where it had fallen from the hands of Mrs. Quest, he started for the castle.

And then it was that for the first time there flashed upon his mind the extraordinary circumstance of the dreadful accident in its bearing upon his own affairs. If Cossey died he could not marry Ida, that was clear. That was what Mrs. Quest must have meant when she said that it would be good news for Ida. But how did she know anything about it? And what did the woman mean when she asked what he would do if he had killed the only thing he loved in the world? Cossey must be the only thing he loved, and he thought of it, when she believed, that he was dead she called him "Edward, Edward."

Now, Harold Quaritch was as simple and unsuspicious a man as it would be easy to find, but he was no fool. He had moved about the world and on various occasions come in contact with cases of this sort, as most other men have done. He knew that when a woman, in a moment of distress, calls a man by his Christian name it is because she is in the habit of thinking of him and speaking to him by that name. Not that there was much in that by itself, but in publishing her name "Mr. Cossey," "Edward," and so forth, was something unusual about her, something unusual and intense. Indeed he had, he remembered, told her that she looked like the Virgin Mary. Could it be that the love was the lack of a woman, denied by insult and jealousy, who was mutilating some fearful crime? How did that gun go off? He did not see it, and he thanked God that he did not, for somehow he was not always so much to be trusted. He was a creature to justice as we might be, especially when they happen to be young and lovely women. How did it go off? He understood guns, he could see that from the way she

famished it. Was it likely that it exploded of itself, or owing to an accidental touch of the trigger? It was possible, but not likely. Still, such things had been known to happen, and it would be impossible to prove that it had not happened in this case. If it was an attempted murder it was very cleverly managed, because nobody could prove that it was not accidental. But could it be that that soft, beautiful, half-faced woman had on the spur of the moment, and through the agency of her mad gun to wreak her jealousy and her wrongs upon her faithless lover? Well, this face is no mirror of the quality of the soul within, and it was possible. Further than that, it did not seem to him to be his business to inquire.

By this time he was at the castle. The square was out, but Ida was in, and he was shown into the drawing room while the servant went to see her. Presently he heard her dress rustle upon the stairs, and the sound of it sent the blood to his heart, for where the music that is more sweet than the rustling of the dress of the woman whom we love.

She came in and shook hands with him.

"What is the matter?" she said, noting the disturbed expression on his face.

"Well," he said, "I have been in an accident—a very bad accident."

"What?" she said. "Not my father?"

"No, no," Mr. Quest.

"What has happened to you?" she asked. "Why do you frighten me so?"

The colonel smiled grimly at this unseasonable exhibition of the relative state of her affections.

"What has happened to him?" asked Ida, this time with a suitable expression of concern.

"He has been accidentally shot."

"Who by?"

"Mrs. Quest."

"Then she did it on purpose—I mean—is he dead?"

"No, but I believe he will die."

They looked at each other, and each read in the eyes of the other the thought which passed through their brain. If Edward Cossey died, they would be free to marry. So clearly did they read it that Ida actually interpreted it in her own mind.

"You must not think that," she said. "It is very wrong."

"It is wrong," answered the colonel, apparently in noway surprised at her interpretation of his thoughts, "but unfortunately human nature is human nature."

Then he went on to tell her all about it. Ida made no comment, that is after those first words "she did it on purpose," which burst from her in her astonishment. She felt, and he felt too, that the question as to how that gun went off was one which was best left unopened by them. No doubt if the man died there would be some inquiry, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was engaged to, was shot and likely to die.

Presently, as they were still talking, the square came in from his walk, and to him also the story was told, and, to judge from the expression of his face, he thought it a serious enough. If Edward Cossey died, the mortgages on the castle would be forfeited, and the whole matter would be investigated. Meanwhile one thing was certain, Edward Cossey, whom she was





## The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published Every Thursday  
At The Progress Printing Office, in the  
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

### Prohibition First in Politics.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in-  
variably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to  
parties who are willing to act as agents for  
us. Write for terms.

The rates for our advertising space by  
contract are as follows:

|                | One<br>week. | One<br>month. | Three<br>months. | One<br>year. |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| One column     | \$7.00       | \$10.00       | \$20.00          | \$60.00      |
| Half column    | 4.00         | 6.00          | 10.00            | 30.00        |
| Quarter column | 3.00         | 4.00          | 6.00             | 20.00        |
| Three inches   | 2.00         | 3.00          | 4.00             | 10.00        |
| Two inches     | 1.50         | 2.00          | 3.00             | 7.00         |

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable  
quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction  
sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,  
legal notices, or anything of a transitory  
nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents  
per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each  
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements  
allowed to be changed monthly, if offered  
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional  
change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first, twenty-  
five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse  
to insert advertisements of a questionable  
or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,  
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1889.

### THROWS OFF THE MASK.

It will be remembered by our  
readers that we had occasion some  
months ago to discuss the attitude  
of the Regina Journal on the ques-  
tion of the Prohibition of the liquor  
traffic and its relation to party poli-  
tics. That paper had sneered at the  
stand taken by THE PROGRESS  
on Lieut.-Governor Royal's four per  
cent. permits. While deploring  
discord on this great question, in  
our reply we pointed out the ap-  
parent insincerity of the Journal's  
Prohibition professions, and that its  
Temperance principles were subser-  
vient to party proclivities. Con-  
sidering our contemporary's readiness  
to retort, it virtually acknowledged  
the corn by silence. Last week the  
Prohibition mask was boldly cast  
aside in an article advocating the  
introduction of party politics in  
elections to the Legislative Assem-  
bly. The Journal's article starts  
out with this sentence:

"The noblest motive, according to  
Virgil, is the public good, and patri-  
otism, pure and undehled, is a rose  
of such exquisite odor, that the  
majority of men of all nationalities  
covet it for their buttonholes during  
the public parades."

This is a very fine prelude to a  
disquisition advocating the very  
thing that will hinder the ac-  
complishment of complete Prohibition,  
than which there can not possi-  
bly be a greater "public good" to  
the Northwest Territories. With  
the Journal's deductions or recom-  
mendations we have nothing to do.  
That paper has a perfect right to  
advocate party politics for the bene-  
fit of the party of which it is an ex-  
ponent, but it must accept the re-  
sponsibility of such a course, and  
cannot hereafter pose as the cham-  
pion of Prohibition. Our contem-  
porary should know that if party  
politics are made predominant in  
the next election to the Legislative  
Assembly, Prohibitionists will be so  
divided that their strength will not  
be felt sufficient to secure victory  
for their cause. There is very little  
doubt that the next Legislative As-  
sembly of the Northwest Territories  
will have to deal with this question,  
and the people should elect only  
such men as will not only enact  
Prohibition but also enforce it.  
This is the great question which  
will call for settlement at the next  
election. The people showed by  
their votes at the last contest that  
that was a matter of more vital im-  
portance than which political party  
might claim a majority of the mem-  
bers. Now if Reformers are set to  
watch Conservatives or vice versa,

the greatest "public good" will be  
in danger of being lost sight of in  
the political wrangle. But if on  
the other hand Prohibitionists keep  
their cause steadily to the front and  
refuse to be switched off on either  
party track, one or both parties, in  
order to succeed at the polls must  
nominate for candidates only such  
men as will be acceptable to them.  
A Prohibitionist cannot be true to  
his principles if he makes party  
politics his first consideration in  
giving his support to a candidate  
for public honors. If the candidate  
of the party to which he belongs is  
an avowed Prohibitionist then he is  
justified in giving him his support.  
It would, therefore, be more con-  
sistent with the Journal's profes-  
sions to urge the thorough or-  
ganization of the Prohibition forces  
of the country, rather than to advo-  
cate the drawing of party lines.  
THE PROGRESS is for Prohibition  
first, last and all the time, and our  
readers have had ample evidence  
that we will stand by that principle  
let the consequences be what they  
may.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A lame rumor about a scheme to  
build the Hudson's Bay railway from  
Regina instead of Winnipeg is  
limping around Ottawa says the  
Winnipeg Sun.

Next week we expect to resume  
the Sunday School Lessons and the  
Puzzle column with answers to the  
last published. The break in their  
continuance has been caused by de-  
lays in freight.

At the Scott act election yester-  
day seventeen Ontario counties and  
cities voted on repeal. The cities  
are St. Thomas and Guelph. There  
was a Temperance majority of over  
12,000 to be turned if repeal suc-  
ceeded.

Much of our space is taken up  
to-day with a speech made in the  
Senate by the Hon. W. D. Perley.  
Mr. Perley succeeded admirably in  
holding the House from start to fin-  
ish, and was loudly applauded at the  
close.

John Bright, the eminent British  
advocate of Free Trade and Quaker  
statesman, died on the 27th ult.  
The deceased was held in the high-  
est respect. The Queen and Prince  
and Princess of Wales sent wreaths  
for his coffin.

Only 13 members of Parliament  
voted for O'Brien's resolution for the  
disallowance of the Jesuit bill which  
was defeated by the enormous ma-  
jority of 175, the vote standing 188  
to 13. The following 13 members  
voted for the disallowance of the  
Jesuit Bill: Cockburn, Denison,  
McCarthy, McNeil, O'Brien, Tyr-  
whitt, and Wallace, Conservatives,  
Barron, Charlton, McDonald, (Hu-  
ron), Sutherland and Scriven, Lib-  
erals.

We will in a few weeks begin a  
new and most remarkable serial en-  
titled "The Great War Syndicate,"  
from the pen of Frank R. Stockton.  
The New York Herald says of this  
story: "This famous contribution to  
American naval history and Ameri-  
can humour may be confidently  
recommended as one of the most ef-  
fective attempts at knocking glory  
out of war and laughter out of the  
reader. It resembles any ordinary  
story of naval conflict about as  
Gilbert's 'Pinafore' and some of his  
'Bab Ballads' resemble the etiquette  
of the British Navy. The state-  
ments are as grave as any scientific  
warriors could desire, while the

humor breaks out in the most un-  
expected places, as true humor al-  
ways does.

Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of  
Railways, died at 17 o'clock on Mon-  
day April 1, at Ottawa after a long  
and painful illness. His death had  
been expected for several days past  
and consequently occasioned no sur-  
prise. As soon as the news was  
made known, Sir John Macdonald  
moved the adjournment of the  
house, which Mr. Laurier seconded.  
Mr. Peter Mitchell made a few ap-  
propriate remarks. Sir John was  
visibly affected over the death of  
his old colleague and could not  
trust his voice. The remains were  
conveyed to Cookshire, P. Q.,  
for interment and were carried  
by special train over the Cana-  
dian Pacific, of which road the  
deceased had been a leading pro-  
moter and steadfast friend. It is  
said Mr. Hall, of Sherbrooke, will  
not unlikely enter the cabinet as  
Mr. Pope's successor.

### MIRACULOUS.

"My miraculous cure was that I  
had suffered from kidney disease for  
about two years, was off work all that  
time. A friend told me of B. B. B.  
I tried it, and am happy to say that  
I was cured by two bottles." Wm.  
Tier, St. Mary's, Ont.

### Teacher Wanted.

FOR MOUNT PLEASANT Protestant  
Public School District No. 39, situated  
seven miles N.W. of Qu'Appelle, Sas-  
saw. A male teacher holding 2nd class  
certificate. Duties to commence May 1st,  
1889, to continue for one year. Apply, stat-  
ing salary, etc., to

F. F. GOODWIN,  
Secretary.

Edgeley Farm P. O., Assn., N. W. T.,  
March 21, 1889.

### ASTRAY.

STRAYED from Edge Lake, E. 4, 30-19-15  
on the 12th March, a yoke of oxen,  
eight years old, one red and white, and the  
other black. Any person delivering the  
above to the undersigned, will receive a re-  
ward of \$5.00.

JOHN HOWETT,  
Edgeley, March 21, 1889.

### B. SWEARS

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he is pre-  
pared to do horse clipping in the neat-  
est and best manner.  
The best and quickest clipper in the  
Northwest if money can talk. This may be  
considered a challenge.  
Qu'Appelle, March 21, 1889.

### ASTRAY.

STRAYED to the premises of the subscri-  
ber, Sec. 24, Tp. 19, R. 10, a bay mare  
pony with black points, about fourteen  
months high.

JAS. THOMPSON,  
Edinboro P. O.

March 29, 1889.

### Wanted.

A DOMESTIC SERVANT. Apply, stat-  
ing wages wanted, to  
MRS. LESLIE GORDON,  
Qu'Appelle.

March 28, 1889

### Notice.

AS I HAVE retired from the Hotel  
business and intend going extensive-  
ly into farming, I must insist upon all those  
indebted to me to call and settle either by  
cash or note.

G. S. DAVIDSON,  
Qu'Appelle, March 28, 1889.

### \$5 Reward.

LOST, a buckskin pony horse, five years  
old, kick on hind leg, front hoof broken  
Any information leading to his recovery will  
receive the above reward.

S. JOHN'S COLLEGE,  
Qu'Appelle, March 29, 1889.

### TREES.

NATIVE Maple for spring planting,  
averaging about two feet high, well  
rooted. Price, \$5.00 per hundred.  
Trees from 6 to 9 feet, 25 cents each.

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM,  
Sec. 34, T. 15, R. 8,  
Grenfell, March 14, 1889.

### BULL FOR SALE.

HIGH GRADE BULL, two years old,  
color dark red.  
JOS. FESSANT,  
Sec. 2, Tp. 19, R. 15,  
Edgeley, March 14, 1889.

### Apprentice-Wanted

A SMART BOY will be afforded a rare  
chance to learn the printing business  
at the present time. Apply in person or by  
letter addressed  
THE PROGRESS OFFICE,  
Qu'Appelle.

## JUST RECEIVED!

D. M. FERRY & CO'S

## Flower and Garden Seeds

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

## QU'APPELLE MEDICAL HALL,

In "The Progress" Building.

A CAREFULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
TOILET ARTICLES,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods.

FORMING A FIRST CLASS DRUG & STATIONERY STORE.

Horse and Cattle Medicines a Speciality.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded

PRICES RIGHT.

WM. BRYDON.

(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1889.

MANAGER.

## JUST ARRIVED!

One of the Largest, Best and Most  
Complete Stock of

## Plain & Fancy Dress Goods,

IN ALL SHADES,

Prints a Specialty--Variety Large.

S. H. CASWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant and Banker.

Post Office Store, Qu'Appelle.

## QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

## THE WANZER

## SEWING MACHINES!

Received the following unprecedented distinctions at the  
Vienna Exhibition, 1873:

## TWO MEDALS OF MERIT.

A distinction not obtained by any other Sewing Machine at the Exhi-  
bition. ONE GRAND SILVER MEDAL for the best Family and  
Manufacturing Sewing Machine.

The Emperor of Austria conferred upon Mr. R. M. Wanzer, THE  
IRON CROSS, and knighted him with the order of FRANCIS JOSEPH  
THE FIRST, for his valuable services in the Sewing Machine business,  
which were the highest honors conferred at the Exhibition. Mr. Wanzer  
is the only Sewing Machine manufacturer in Great Britain or Colonies  
who received those distinguished honors.

JAMES WEIDMAN, AGENT.

## The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

## SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Colborne street,  
Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg,  
Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA

## Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway

Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.

AGENT IN QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

LESLIE GORDON,



## Hon. Sen. Perley on N.P.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

interests of Canada. Those speeches, delivered in such eloquent language, declaring that there has been an exodus from the country, that the Dominion is going to ruin, have been spread broadcast throughout the world, and the people have been told that Canada was not a place fit to live in—that the United States was a better country for the emigrant. The result was, that when immigrants landed at Dominion ports they only did so to pass through the country. When they came to the cold climate of this part of Canada in the winter, and had to be re-shipped in the spring of the year by American railways to proceed to the west, they were deceived by American agents there; and what had they to say to those people when they reached that warmer climate? That Canada was a country not fit to live in, and that even the Canadians themselves say Canada is not a good place in which to settle. The hon. gentleman from Halifax made allusions to a remark of my hon. friend about Pharaoh holding the people of Israel in Egypt. Let me tell him this: If Pharaoh held the people of Israel from entering a promised land like the North-West, then he was a wicked man; but we have a Moses who has led us into the promised land by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and we have a promised land there that will soon prove that it is equal to any of the old lands in the east. But what do we find? The men who ought to be able to give a truthful and just verdict, the men of the Manitoba Farmers' Union Club, men without loyalty or patriotism, or who lost it because the Canadian Pacific Railway did not give them everything they wanted, have declared that the North-West is not a place for the immigrant to come to. That declaration did more to counteract and frustrate the statements made by Sir Charles Tupper about the richness and fertility of that great country than any one Campbell, and those agitators in Manitoba, who are the worst enemies the country has got, have done more to injure and damn the North-West in the eyes of the people of Europe than anything else.

What would have been the condition of our country to-day had it not been for the National Policy? The courage displayed by the Government of Canada in granting a charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and aiding them by every means in their power to construct that railway, and then inaugurating the National Policy, is deserving of all praise. The Canadian Pacific Railway, I consider, is the greatest work of the nineteenth century. Let any man go over the road from end to end, and consider the short period in which it was completed, and he must see at once that it was the salvation of our country. The pluck and enterprise of the men who took that scheme in hand and carried it through in so short a time, I say, command the admiration of every true Canadian. Two friends of mine to-day, who had been out to the North-West and have just returned, said that yesterday they met 140 cars loaded with all kinds of farm implements and machinery, horses and cattle, going out to our North-West. How would that have gone by the water stretches? It would not have been undertaken. These immigrants would bring in a revenue to the country that would be difficult to estimate. They have bought their land, and are going out there with their horses and implements and stock to add to the wealth of the country. Cattle are to-day, all over Assiniboia, getting their living on the plains, and have been since the 1st March. The rich grass of that country is a source of the greatest wealth for stock-raising in any country in the world. Cattle of all kinds live on it when the snow is off the ground. My horses have been out all winter. Hundreds of horses east and west of me have been grazing on the plains all winter, and everyone of them fatter than horses that have been fed on hay and housed in stables in Eastern Canada. Talk to me about the wealth

of that country! Even the great prophetic speech of Sir Charles Tupper will be more than realized in the very near future, when it comes to be known what a country we have in the North-West, as it is being made known. And how? By the Canadian Pacific Railway. Every day gentlemen from Montreal or Halifax cross the great western prairies and pass through the Rocky Mountains, whose peaks tower up above one's vision. They go to British Columbia. Wealthy English tourists are brought face to face with the grandeur and greatness of the scenery of the west, which surpasses anything they had conceived. They go back to England and tell the people of the mother country what a heritage she has on this continent in her great North-West. This has inspired a hope for and a faith in the future of the country, and I can readily understand how our bonds to-day are worth more in the English market than they have been at any previous period in this history of our country, because England has come to realize the vast extent and great value of the Canadian North-West. I can only say that any assistance I can give to the Government of Canada in establishing lines of steamers to secure outside markets for the surplus produce of our fields and our factories, I shall gladly bestow. Everybody admits that the home market is the best market in the world. I want our farmers to sell all the butter and cheese that it is possible to dispose of at home. We do not want to sell the surplus to middlemen; we want to send it direct to the consumers in foreign markets if possible. We want to see the factories of this country hives of industry, and we want to see our workmen have full employment at home. I was invited by Mr. Taylor, M. P., of the Gananoque Carriage Works, to visit their factories the other day. After being shown round, it certainly has astonished me to see the hundreds of men employed at manufacturing almost everything that iron could make. A crude piece of steel plate was manipulated in ten minutes into a complete shovel. Very little was done by manual labor—all by machinery of the most improved character. In the evening I had the pleasure of addressing a large audience, most of whom I had seen during the day in the workshops. I may say that a more intelligent assemblage of men I never faced in my life, and I never took greater pride in addressing a large audience than I did while speaking to those honest workmen, divested of their working clothes and clad in the garb of gentlemen, after the labors of the day. I believe this proposition to subsidize steamers to assist in opening up a market in the West Indies and South America is a step in the right direction, and I shall have much pleasure in doing everything I can to assist the Government in carrying out that policy.

### IN BETTER HUMOR NOW.

"My son aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope, Ont.

### Notice to Creditors.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of EDWARD DANIELS, who died about the fourth day of November, 1888, are requested on or before the 4th day of May, 1889, to send in to the undersigned by letter, a statement of the nature and amount of their claims and the securities if any, held by them together with their full names and addresses.

After the said day the estate will be distributed, regard being had for such claims only as the undersigned may have then notice of.

Dated at Qu'Appelle Station this 4th day of April, 1889.

LESLIE GORDON, Advocate for Administrators.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS.

CURRY COMBS.

HORSE BRUSHES,

BELLS.

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

### LOOK OUT FOR IT.

If you are troubled with a cold or cough, however light the attack, look out for it, do not allow it to settle on the lungs; break up the cough by using the tough phlegm with Haggard's Pectoral Balsam.



### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for the supply of Beef" will be received at this Office, up to noon of Thursday, the 9th May, 1889, for the supply, during the proximate fiscal year, any proportion, not less than 3,000 lbs. of the following quantities of Fresh Beef, to be delivered of the quality required by and in accordance with the custom of the Department, full particulars of which, together with forms for tender, can be obtained from this or any of the undermentioned Agency Offices:

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Birtle.....                      | 600 lbs |
| Fort Pelly.....                  | 900 "   |
| Moose.....                       | 7649 "  |
| Crooked Lake.....                | 2406 "  |
| Assiniboia.....                  | 18926 " |
| Fife Hills.....                  | 21360 " |
| McClung's Reserve.....           | 42680 " |
| Touchwood Hills.....             | 46357 " |
| Duck Lake.....                   | 34017 " |
| Carlton (McClung's Reserve)..... | 28305 " |
| Battleford.....                  | 75168 " |
| Union Lake.....                  | 93625 " |
| Saddle Lake.....                 | 29020 " |
| Edmonton (Stony Plain).....      | 42815 " |
| Peace Hills (Battle River).....  | 41295 " |

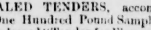
Industrial Schools..... 27000 "|  |
| --- |
| Qu'Appelle..... 35821 " |

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the undersigned or the equivalent in cash, for five per cent. of its value, which will be forfeited if the party tendering fail to enter into, or to furnish approved security for the fulfilment of a contract, when called upon to do so, for the whole or any portion of his tender, or to complete the same. Securities for rejected tenders, or satisfactorily completed contracts will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HAYTER REED, Commissioner.

Indian Office, Regina, March, 1889.



### NOTICE.

To Millers and others in the North-West Territories and throughout Manitoba.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Sum of Flour, and endorsed "Tender for Flour or for Bacon or for both," will be received at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, up to noon of Tuesday, the second of April, 1889. Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery for the flour and bacon required, may be had on application to the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, or to the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories at Regina, or to E. McColl, Indian Office, Winnipeg; no tender will be entertained unless it is made on one of these forms. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract based on this tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfill his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Indian Commissioner or E. McColl, Winnipeg, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour or bacon which he is prepared to deliver under contract, or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion or for the whole quantity of flour or bacon required at any given point.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers at their own expense on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partly by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour or bacon to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 23rd February, 1889.

The time for receiving, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, tenders for Flour and Bacon, is hereby extended from Tuesday, the 2nd of April, 1889, to Tuesday, the 16th April, 1889.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, 20th March, 1889.

The Union Credit Protective Association.

FOR Province of Manitoba, North West Territories and British Columbia, or any part of the United States. Main office, 455 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Object—To make people pay their bills who can and won't. Changing their names, or moving, cuts no figure, having Attorneys in every town, are very easily found out.

O. E. COLLINS, Gen'l Manager.

LESLIE GORDON, Solicitor, Qu'Appelle.

P. E. DURST  
Watchmaker & Jeweler,  
QU'APPELLE,  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks,  
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,  
DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,  
ETC., ETC.

### Particular Attention

Paid to Repairing all kinds of Fine Watches.  
Orders by Mail or Stage promptly Attended to.  
W. E. GRAHAM, Manager.

R. JOHNSTON,  
DEALER IN  
Agricultural Implements,  
Barbed Wire,  
Buggies, Buckboards,  
WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,  
Feed and Sale Stable  
First Class Rigs.  
Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.  
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

Sale of Farm Lands  
AND TOWN PROPERTY.  
In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY  
Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize  
Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to  
C. E. CULLEN,  
Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,  
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

J. H. MacCAUL,  
Insurance Agent,  
AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,  
LUMBER,  
SASH,  
DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.  
QU'APPELLE.  
Branch at Indian Head.

S. H. COLLINS,  
QU'APPELLE,  
DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

AT  
Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

J. McEWEN,  
General Blacksmith,  
Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Free shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

PUT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble axles for wagons.

## FOUR NEW STATES.

South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington.

On February 22, 1889, the President signed the bill creating South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington states of the Union.

South Dakota.—The great Prairie State, which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three main lines reaching Mandakia, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, and Sioux Falls. Go to South Dakota via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and pass through St. Paul and Minneapolis en route.

North Dakota.—Where is grown No. 1 Hard Scotch Flax wheat; whose healthy climate nurtures the most vigorous and brainy civilization on earth; where single counties raise more wheat, oats and barley than entire states; the soil of whose fertile prairies is richer than the valley of the Nile; where the Turtle Mountain, Minn., Devils Lake and districts invade the home-seeker to secure a free home. Magnificent daily train service to Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Devils Lake, Bottineau, and all other important points.

Montana.—The golden—Treasures in her mines of precious metals; wealth in her 4,000,000 head of live stock; profit in her fertile lands, producing a larger yield of crops than any other state or territory. The richest country per inhabitant on earth where prosperity is universal; which has the best paid labor in the world; a balm winter climate, caused by warm winds from the Pacific. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only railroad passing through a continuous agricultural country from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Rocky Mountains. It runs through the Great Reservation of 18,000,000 acres of land, free to settlers, in the Milk River Valley. Wood, water, and coal in abundance; no irrigation required; the only line passing through Great Falls; with its 1,000,000 horse-power cataraacts; immense coal veins, and surrounding farming country of free land; through Helena, the capital city and commercial centre of Montana, and Butte, the richest mining camp on earth, to San Francisco by the Columbia River Valley, Fort Union and Shasta Route, or Ogden, Utah, to California points. Remember this is the only line running dining cars, sleeping cars, and free colonist sleepers of its own from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Great Falls, Helena and Butte. It is also the shortest line to Butte.

Washington.—The country of tall timber, indented by Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific. Do not forget that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only line which offers a choice of three routes to the Pacific coast. The Manitoba Pacific route is the only line by which passengers en route for Tacoma, Portland, and San Francisco can pass through Port Townsend and Seattle. Free colonist sleepers run through without change or delay. Distance to the Pacific Coast is same as by other lines, but prices of tickets are five and ten dollars less. Take the Seattle route.

For further information, maps, rates and publications in regard to the resources of the four new states, write or apply to F. E. WHITNEY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK MARWOOD  
SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,  
General Blacksmith  
—AND—  
Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.



J. G. MCKENZIE,  
Merchant Tailor  
QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship  
Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.

THOMSON & NELSON  
FORWARDERS,  
AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc.

Office West of C. P. R. Station.

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT.

### PROHIBITION PAPER

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

## Hon. Senator Perley

ON THE N. P.

Full report of his speech in the Senate.

In the discussion on a motion by Hon. Senator Macdonald (Midland), to enquire into the export and import trade of the Dominion:

Hon. Mr. Perley said: I assure you it is not with a desire to gratify any ambition of mine that I rise to take part in this discussion. The subject has been so ably dealt with by the several members who have thus far spoken that I would not intrude myself on the House were it not for the fact that no one representing of the far north-western part of Canada has yet taken part in the debate. I felt that I could not allow this great question to be discussed without that portion of Canada being represented. I feel under a debt of gratitude to the hon. member from Midland for bringing the subject before the House. I think it was opportune to do so, and whilst several hon. gentlemen have complained that the debate has taken a wider range than it should have taken, and has been made, to a certain extent, a party question, I am of the opinion that the National Policy and the subject of the enquiry are as inseparable as the father is from the child. I think the National Policy is father to this enquiry. Had it not been for the National Policy and the result of it the hon. gentleman would have no occasion to bring this question before the House. Therefore I think the range of discussion is right and proper, owing to the strong affinity between the National Policy and the enquiry. For the last thirty years I have enjoyed the rights of the franchise, and on every occasion, in casting my vote either for a municipal officer or for a member of the Dominion Parliament, I have always done so with a view to maintaining the greatness of the country in which I live. I have always made that the foremost object in my public career. I believe that every man should keep in view the interests of the country he is living in and for which he is making laws; they should be foremost in his mind; and then, I think, he cannot go far astray. I do not propose, at this time, to inflict on the House a long array of figures. I do not attempt to prove anything by extracts or figures from the public reports, because the longer I live the more I am convinced of the fallacy of quoting figures. I have listened to the hon. gentleman in another place discussing the public questions before parliament, and proving by figures that the country was going to the dogs. I have listened to gentlemen on the other side proving that it was a land full of hope and prosperity. Figures are just like the newspapers—you can prove anything you like by them. I do not propose, therefore, to prove by figures that the National Policy has been a success. It is not necessary; any intelligent man in this enlightened age has only to look at the condition of the country—he has only to get the scum off his brain, the wax from his ears, and the scales from his eyes to be able to note everywhere the prosperity of the country. You cannot walk along the streets of any city in Canada without seeing visible marks of the great prosperity and improvement of the Dominion. You can see it not only in the dresses but in the faces of the people, not only in the improved farmhouses throughout the country, but in the furniture in those houses, and not only in the furniture, but in the carriages, and harnesses and horses—a fact, you see, as indications of prosperity in everything. You can have the

testimony of your own eyesight, and I think that is the strongest proof that is asked for in any court. I have been a farmer the most of my life. My father started me on a farm, and if there was anything that I pretended to know much about it is farming. When I commenced farming in New Brunswick I thought it was a noble calling, one worthy of any respectable man, and I engaged in that calling with the intention of spending my days in it. After I had worked for some years in improving my farm to the extent of my ability I found that the prices I was receiving for the goods I had to sell was not sufficiently remunerative to make the occupation a desirable one, and thought I had mistaken my calling, and selected a business that had become degrading. I am going to speak now from experience, and tell you how the National Policy affected myself and other farmers in the section of New Brunswick where I lived. The articles I had to sell were hay, beef, pork, butter, eggs and vegetables of various kinds. My markets were the cities of St. John and Fredericton. Before the Mackenzie Government came in power, as you are well aware, the American war had had created a dearth of produce in the neighboring country, and the result was that very high prices prevailed. For a time we could send our products to their markets notwithstanding the duties, and get paying prices. The reason of that was that they had plenty of money and spent it freely. It is the experience of individuals as well as of nations that when people have plenty of money they are willing to purchase. In the United States, during the war, wealth was created as if by magic. It was not wealth acquired by labor, but by issuing bonds and scrip to carry on the war. What was the result? Wealth was accumulated rapidly. Fabulous prices were paid for everything. The plough was idle in the field, and places of industry were silent—the men had gone to the war, and the farmers were unable to supply the demand for produce. War times make all kinds of farm produce dearer in every country. After the war was over what was the result? The men who had been engaged in fighting returned to industrial pursuits. Attracted by the large wages which prevailed in the country, laborers, artisans and skilled mechanics flocked to the United States from every country. The result was that there was over-production in every department of industry, and we ceased to find a market south of the frontier. The surplus stock created by the changed condition of affairs in the United States was brought into our country and slaughtered in our market. There was no protection in our country to warrant our manufacturers in attempting to meet the local demand. The question has been asked in this House, why if we have a sufficient protection to enable us to compete with the Americans now, we have a tariff at all? I will answer that in this way. You are aware of the fact that the United States extends to the south of this country, and their seasons are earlier than ours. Their goods are in fashion earlier than ours. When our spring is on they are in their summer season, and when the summer prevails here the fall has set in there. The result is they are ahead of us, and they know what they have to sell and what they can afford to send to our market. To illustrate this, take the case of farmer's implements. The haying season, the seeding season and the harvesting season are over in the United States about the time they commence here. What is the result. Any surplus implements they have can be brought to our market, and it pays them better to sacrifice them here than to hold them over, because they have to manufacture a large number of articles in order to have a proper selection for their customers, and they can afford, after supplying the demand at home, to slaughter the surplus in our market. They say that the money that they can get for them is better than the goods on their shelves. I went down the street the other day and visited a store where I wanted to buy a coat,

I was shown an overcoat, and was told: "Here is an overcoat which was worth last Christmas \$175. The outside of it is of the finest cloth and the inside of the finest skins; \$175 would not have purchased it last Christmas, but I will sell it to you now for \$125. I do not want to keep the goods over." On that same principle the Americans say: "We do not want our goods rusting here and going out of fashion. We are living in an age when fashions change quickly; what suits the public to-day will not be saleable next year. It is better to sell our goods now and to clear our shelves." Now, why should we open up our markets to the American manufacturers? Before the adoption of the National Policy capitalists had no confidence in the laws of the country enabling them to build up industries here. They only manufactured what they were sure of selling, and were unable to compete with the slaughtered goods from the other side of the line. That was the state of the country from 1874 to 1878. I was a farmer in New Brunswick in those years and knew the state of the markets. During the war I got good prices, but soon after peace was restored and the demand on the other side of the line ceased we could not dispose of our products at home. Our laborers and artisans had gone to the United States to manufacture the goods that we purchased, and the question arose, Where could the people get money to buy those goods? Lumbering was the chief industry of the Province; when the depression came the mills closed down and people were thrown idle. They could find no employment. When that state of things prevailed I went to St. John market with my produce. One time I killed a beef animal and kept one quarter for myself and sold another to a neighbor. The other two quarters I took to St. John by steamer. Freight was low, only 25 cents each on quarter. I sold one quarter for \$4, which left me, after deducting the freight, \$3.75. I had to go round the town like a huckster trying to sell the other, and finally I met a merchant who offered me \$3 for it, provided I would take half the money in trade. Although I was pursuing the noblest calling in which a man can be engaged, I felt that it had become degrading. It was the same with other products; there was nobody to consume them, because there were no industries in the city and there was no manufacturing going on to supply a working population. I went on one occasion to see a man to whom I had sold something two years before, in the town of Indian-town, to sell some produce to him again. That was in 1876. He did not want to buy. He said he was using all his money to build. He was excavating a rocky hill to erect a building, and he took me round, his countenance beaming with joy, to show what he was doing there. He had ten men employed there, and I shall never forget the sight. Eight of them were handling the stones, carrying them away with their fingers, and their hands bleeding from the rough work. These men received 80 cents a day, and the two men who were working with the sledge and drill got 60 cents a day. I asked him if they were married men, and he said they were. I asked him how they lived. He said: "I pay them in bread and molasses. I pay them every night, because they cannot get till Saturday night." I said: That is a deplorable state of things." I can give the name of the man, and almost the day on which this conversation took place. Now, what was the result in that case? There I was, with my potatoes and other produce, trying to sell them in St. John; he was paying those men in bread and molasses; the Yankees furnished the bread and the West India people the molasses, and I was not producing a particle of food that these men could consume. I at once made up my mind that some change should take place, and when Sir John Macdonald was trying to introduce the National Policy, when he was urging it upon the Government of that day, I felt that it was a policy by which I would support, not only by whom it was put in force, I

had the honor to be selected as a candidate in 1878, and I declared then and there that if the Reform Government introduced that good measure I would give them my support, notwithstanding the fact that I was running on the Conservative ticket. I felt that it was a policy to advance the best interests of Canada, whatever party might be in power. The change of Government took place and the National Policy became the law of the land. At first great fault was found with it, and it was thought the Government would be defeated. I wrote to them then, do not dissolve the Parliament; stand by the Policy, and by the time your term of five years is over it will be so popular in the country that it will be sustained everywhere. Before the five years expired the Government went to the people and were sustained again. What was the condition of things after that policy was well established? Factories and industries arose in the country and furnished employment to the people. I went to the market and found a vastly different state of things. I had not to go huckstering around with my potatoes and produce. I sold them at the steamboat wharf. I heard farmers say that they could go down by steamer in the morning, sell \$50 worth of produce and get home the same day. That was the change that was brought about by the National Policy and therefore I say that policy shall have my undivided support.

HON. MR. POWER—I feel perhaps an unjustifiable curiosity, but inasmuch as the hon. gentleman was such a prosperous farmer in New Brunswick, I should like to know how he came to leave his native Province?

HON. MR. PERLEY—I did not say I was prosperous; I said the prices were better. It is a free country, and I may tell the hon. gentleman I did not go to the United States. The farmers are not a purely philanthropic society. We do not devote ourselves to raising the greatest amount of food from the smallest area of land for the benefit of the public, without expecting to get some benefit from it ourselves. There is no class of men who are doing more to-day for their country than the farmers, and I am proud to say that the Government of our country is sustaining us in every way they can in the development of our vast agricultural resources. They have established model farms in all the Provinces, to make experiments which are beyond the means of individual farmers to attempt, and are endeavoring in every way they can to promote the agricultural interests of the country. I want to say to my hon. friend that it is not the policy of the farmers to encourage other farmers to settle alongside of them; it is their interest to encourage a manufacturing population, who will consume what we are producing. Our object is to maintain a sort of reciprocal trade between the farmers and manufacturing classes, and others who are not maintaining themselves by agriculture. We have the strongest feelings of sympathy with those classes of the population, and are ever ready to lend what assistance we can to promote the interest of other industries as well as our own. The more people that are engaged in manufacturing industries the better our local markets, and I am proud to say that we are not only increasing our agricultural resources but we are able to produce more from the soil at less expense than when I was a boy. When I first settled on a farm there were nine of us engaged in cutting hay. I swung the scythe, I raked with the old-fashioned rake and pitched with the pitchfork. The year before I left that farm I cut the hay with a mowing machine, and saved it with other labor-saving appliances, and was able to do more with one man and two boys to help me than the nine of us had been able to accomplish before, and all this labor-saving machinery was made in our own country. Every implement I used on my farm was made in New Brunswick. The first that I used were made in the United States, and I bought them from an agent named Booth. It is the duty of

the farmers to use every legitimate means in their power to encourage those who were engaged in other pursuits. In manufacturing enterprises the mechanic and the artisan have improved machinery, and are able to produce better goods and at lower rates than they could at the start. At first, I admit, goods were high, because we did not possess those appliances and improved implements that are now in use. People had no confidence in the stability of the new policy until the Government had appealed to the country and received an emphatic endorsement of the protective system. Then, when the capitalists discovered that that they could safely invest in new industries in this country they hesitated no longer to engage in manufacturing enterprises, and the result is that we are now in a position to accomplish more at less expense than we could do formerly, and to give employment to a vastly larger number of skilled workmen than we could do before the inauguration of the National Policy.

I went to St. John to hear hon. Mr. Mackenzie and hon. Mr. Cartwright in August, 1878, address a large meeting there. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie did predict on the start that the new policy would make millions of the manufacturers, and in a few years more it would make bankrupts of them as well. It has not done either. On the start, it is true, implements were dearer than they are now, because, as I said, the appliances for making them were not as complete as they are now; but I believe there is more money made on a binder to-day, selling it for \$185, at which price I have bought them, than there was at \$350, when first made, after the National Policy, because the facilities for making them were not as good then as they are now. By getting competition, and by getting these factories established on a sound basis, competing with one another, they build and complete an article in the best way and put it on the market at a reasonable price. Here is where the measure of my hon. friend comes into play. We had our difficulties at the start under the National Policy. We all admit that for a time prices were higher, and articles perhaps not quite so good, but by having protection our manufacturers were able to overcome that difficulty; and although it is argued by some hon. gentlemen that we cannot compete in foreign markets with England and the United States I want to see the Government whose policy has been progress and advancement subsidize steamships to carry the produce of our country to foreign countries, where many of our manufacturers may find a market for their goods. I want to see the Government of this country pursue the same policy in the future that they have in the past, and providing cheap transport for two or three years, so as to establish new markets and inspire the merchants of the country with confidence in establishing their agencies; and I venture to say that good will result. It will enable our skilled mechanics who have devoted their time to thoroughly learning their trades, to improve in the production of their wares, and the more that is manufactured the cheaper it can be produced. It will also be the means of opening up a market for the produce that will be raised by the thousands of people who are going into that vast new country in the North-West. It will furnish an outlet for the golden harvests that will be reaped from those rich and fertile plains. If hon. gentlemen opposite want to use figures here is where they can use them to advantage in computing the greatness of the country, and it can only be done by millions and tens of millions.

It was said by the hon. gentleman from Halifax that it was not the policy of the Liberal party to run down their country. I must join issue with him on that. I think it is plain to every one in Parliament, and to every man in this country who reads the newspapers, the speeches of every able and distinguished man in the ranks of the Opposition have been used in a manner most detrimental to the

(Continued on 3rd page.)





## QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, April 3rd, 1889:

|                         | 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | 6 p.m. |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thursday, Mar. 28.....  | 13     | 18     | 24     |
| Friday, Mar. 29.....    | 5      | 29     | 36     |
| Saturday, Mar. 30.....  | 25     | 45     | 48     |
| Sunday, Mar. 31.....    | 29     | 58     | 55     |
| Monday, April 1.....    | 32     | 46     | 46     |
| Tuesday, April 2.....   | 23     | 27     | 29     |
| Wednesday, April 3..... | 14     | 36     | 43     |

## WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

|                         | 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | 6 p.m. |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thursday, Mar. 28.....  | SE 14  | SE 12  | W 6    |
| Friday, Mar. 29.....    | SW 4   | SE 18  | SE 18  |
| Saturday, Mar. 30.....  | SW 4   | SE 6   | calm   |
| Sunday, Mar. 31.....    | SW 8   | SE 16  | SW 18  |
| Monday, April 1.....    | SW 21  | SW 15  | SE 4   |
| Tuesday, April 2.....   | SE 18  | SW 16  | SW 14  |
| Wednesday, April 3..... | SE 14  | SW 16  | SW 12  |

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in  
East Assiniboia.

Only \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

A Power.



Bright Boy—Mr. Withers, was every living thing except what went in the ark drowned in the flood?  
Mr. Withers—Yes, everything.  
Bright Boy—Fishes—Harper's Bazar.

## Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's  
Chain of History.

**QU'APPELLE.**  
—Fine.  
—Lots of water.  
—To-day is court day.  
—Who stole the water from the tank?  
—The municipal council meets on Saturday.  
—It would be advisable to clean up the yards.  
—Mr. R. Hoekley's tonsorial parlor is now open.  
—The two town reservoirs are full to overflowing.  
—Mr. H. A. Axford is away on a trip to Prince Albert.  
—When will there be mails on Wednesday night's train?  
—Mr. B. B. Bradley will shortly move out to the McLeish farm.  
—Mr. H. McIntosh takes possession of the Queen's on Thursday next.  
—April No. of the Ladies Bazaar received at the Medical Hall. Only five cents.  
—Mr. John Love, of the Leland House, returned on Tuesday night from a trip east.  
—A few copies of the immigration edition of THE PROGRESS for sale at this office.  
—The boys have enjoyed themselves thoroughly during the past few days snowfalling.  
—Mrs. J. B. Milliken and child returned on Saturday night last from a visit to Boston.  
—Remember the church opening at Bellshaw on Sunday next. Services at 11 and 14 o'clock.  
—Some more of our subscribers should take the hint about paying up. We do not care to dun them personally.  
—Mr. W. A. Ott has fitted up his establishment in fine style. The walls have been freshly painted and calcimined. He has also added some elegant furnishings, and now his tonsorial parlor would do credit to places of greater pretensions.  
—The Qu'Appelle Liberal Conservative Association held a meeting on Tuesday evening last and decided that a general Association should be organized for Eastern Assiniboia. The time fixed for the formation of the central Association was June 12th at Brantford.

—Mr. R. Dundas Strong's illness is not as severe as the generality of typhoid fever. He is doing very well.

—About a foot of snow fell on Monday last and it is fast disappearing. It will do an immense amount of good.

—Fifty-two immigrants are reported as having arrived here during the month of March. They were chiefly from Ontario.

—We are already hearing complaints about sink holes and other ills creating nuisances round town. Look out for the inspector.

—Mr. R. Johnston has rented the old Landsdowne hall and turned it into a carriage warehouse. He also has removed his office to it.

—The charter of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway has been amended in Parliament so as to extend the time for construction.

—His Lordship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle is expected to arrive here early next week on his return from England. He left Halifax on Monday last.

—Miss M. McFarlane has removed her dressmaking business to the building lately occupied as a reading room, corner of Qu'Appelle street and Ninth Avenue.

—On Saturday last there was a high wind, followed by a rain storm. For a short time the town was enveloped in clouds of dust. Two currents of air seemed to have met near the town, for a few minutes and stirred up any light articles lying round.

—For some weeks past water has been boldly drawn from the tank on the corner opposite THE PROGRESS office by parties who should know better and that too when there was a good public well 200 feet away from it. These tanks were filled at the expense of the Board of Trade for protection against fire, and steps should be taken to prosecute the offenders.

—At the Leland: Judge Richardson, J. H. Smith, Regina; H. Bell, F. G. Simpson, W. J. Palmer, S. R. Edwards, H. C. Owen, W. M. Stevenson, Winnipeg; H. M. Lamb, Fort Qu'Appelle; L. J. Clarke, Seattle; J. Button, Teeswater, Ont.; T. Bennett, Jas. Monteith, Brandon; T. Clearhine, Brockville; J. R. McPhail, Prince Albert; W. C. Bethune, Maple Creek; C. Burley, Portage la Prairie.

—On Monday morning last our genial and obliging immigration agent, Mr. A. J. Baker, received notice from the Minister of Agriculture to go to Brandon to take charge of the immigration office at that place. Of course that meant his removal from here. As far as has been ascertained it is not the intention of the Government to appoint a successor to Mr. Baker here. This will be a very great inconvenience now that the tide of immigration has really set in. Our citizens regret Mr. Baker's removal, but wish him well at his new post. The immigration building here should be placed in charge of a local man.

—Mr. A. M. McLane, one of our immigrant agents, has been heard from at Ottawa, at Peterboro and other places. The Peterboro Times has the following: "When Mr. McLane, of Qu'Appelle, was on his way to Winnipeg a few days ago, he met seven persons returning from the Western Pacific States, where they had gone to settle. They were not satisfied with the country, preferring our own glorious Northwest to that of Uncle Sam's country." The Times also copies the article appearing in THE PROGRESS in reference to the New Toulcha German colony. The Review of that place also refers to Mr. McLane and the immigration edition of THE PROGRESS.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

On Wednesday evening the Qu'Appelle Board of Trade held a regular meeting. Besides other business, resolutions were passed asking the Dominion Government to appoint a local immigration agent to succeed Mr. Baker, requesting the municipal council to pass a by-law prohibiting the removal of water from the town tanks, and under the fire committee to refill tanks. The

following resolution was also carried unanimously:

Moved by W. S. Redpath, seconded by Hartley Gisborne, "That the Qu'Appelle Board of Trade are desirous of placing on record their high opinion of the popularity, which, by his universal kindness, Mr. A. J. Baker has gained for himself during his residence here in charge of the Immigration Buildings, and hereby tender him their hearty good wishes for his future prosperity, and the welfare of Mrs. and Miss Baker, in the new position to which he has, been most deservedly called at the important city of Brandon, Manitoba, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. A. J. Baker and to the Editor of THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS for insertion in his paper."

## STALLIONS.

—Mr. R. Johnston's young Clydesdale stallion, Brachhead, is as pretty as a picture. He was brought from the vicinity of Montreal a few weeks ago. He is booked for limited service at this place.

—Messrs. J. Scott & R. Johnston lately brought up from the province of Quebec, two young blood stallions, King Moral and Ben Moral, and will stand them at Qu'Appelle for limited service this season. They are both fine animals, and will without doubt make a good record for themselves.

—The celebrated General Purpose stallion "Conqueror," is a handsome seal brown horse, standing 15½ hands and weighing 1600 pounds. He was foaled April 2, 1882, at Leamington, Ont., sired by the celebrated, imported Clydesdale British Champion, dam a pure bred French mare from the Province of Quebec. Conqueror has won a number of first prizes in his class and has proved himself a sure foal getter. His action is superior and he is of excellent temperament. The above horse was lately imported by E. W. Warner, who offers him for sale at a bargain for cash.

—The superior Canadian Clydesdale, Young Annandale, is a beautiful bright bay with good width, good bone, good feet and superior action, with heavy black main and tail, perfectly sound and a sure foal getter. Young Annandale was sired by old Annandale, an imported pure bred Clydesdale horse, stood 17 hands high with great bone and action. Old Annandale was got by Rob Roy (713), sire Chasman (159) by Prince of Wales (610). Young Annandale's dam was a fine mare got by Champion (125), grand sire Black Rock, he by Indian Chief. Mr. William Sides, now of Elzeley, but late of Listowel, Ont., imported the above horse from Ontario about a fortnight ago. Mr. Sides will travel him this season in this vicinity. He is an excellent horse.

## A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding "B.B.B.," "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry."

## THE CRADLE.

STANDARD.—At Indian Head, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Alex. Subbard, of a son.

McMORAN.—At Qu'Appelle, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. McMoran, of a daughter.

## THE TOMB.

McINTOSH.—On the 25th March, at Indian Head, Fritz, infant son of Mr. D. McIntosh, aged two months and eighteen days.

## \$10 Reward.

STAYED from Stuluts, 3 ponies, one white horse, one black horse 2 years old and one bay mare 2 years old, were returned them to DENNY ROWE, Stuluts, will receive the above reward.  
April 6, 1889.

## \$50,000,000 REWARD.

LOST.—The undersigned had three horses, one bay stallion and another bay one of his legs broken and having no horse remaining in his possession. The above reward will be paid for the conviction of the purchaser of the stolen one, and a similar sum for the detection of the other two parties who assisted in the sale.  
EVERHO NHOJ  
Buckeye, April 1st, 1889.

## R. JOHNSTON

Has just imported from Montreal, a carload of fine Mares and

## Two First Class Stallions, One Clydesdale

AND

## One Blood Horse.

He has some very fine matched teams of mares, most of them in foal to superior stock.

The above can be seen at Johnston's stables, and may be bought at low figures.

Also a carload of buggies, phaetons & buckboards, which will be sold cheap.

## ARRIVED!

Direct from Eastern Manufacturers,  
One Carload of

**Parlor Suites,  
Bed-room suites,  
Lounges,  
Easy Chairs,  
Sideboards,  
Tables,  
Chairs of all sorts,**

These Goods will be sold at the Lowest Cash price and we would request intending purchasers to give us a call.

We guarantee Goods and Prices to suit every one.

G. H. V. BULYEA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,  
Clothing, Dry Goods,  
HARDWARE.  
CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself!

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

THE LE LAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated, Everything New and First-Class Throughout.

SUITS FOR FAMILIES.

TERMS MODERATE

